

On November 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7161. Misbranding of Septicide. U. S. * * * v. Septicide Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300. (F. & D. No. 9864. I. S. Nos. 11748-p, 11843-p.)

On August 20, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Septicide Co., a corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about March 28, 1918, and June 10, 1918, from the State of Wisconsin into the States of Michigan and Illinois, respectively, of quantities of an article, labeled in part "Septicide," which was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the preparation consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution containing respectively 0.17 gram and 0.26 gram of sulphur dioxide in 100 cc.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the bottles, falsely and fraudulently represented it as a preventive, treatment, remedy, and cure for old sores, scald head, sore nipples, milk leg, erysipelas, scrofula, face eruptions, eczema, and all skin diseases, cancer, wounds, burns and bruises, sore eyes, catarrh of the head, dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, disorders of digestion, leucorrhoea, hemorrhoids, diphtheria, croup, bronchitis, coughs, quinsy and all throat diseases, la grippe and colds, diarrhoea, colic, dysentery or cholera morbus, and poison by ivy, diseases of the mouth, canker, dandruff and falling out of hair, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 7, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$300.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7162. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 16 Cases, 192 Gallons, and 108 Gallons of Olive Oil. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. Nos. 9690, 9699, 9700. I. S. Nos. 14943-r, 13833-r, 13828-r, 13829-r, 13830-r. S. Nos. E-1238, E-1242, E-1240.)

On February 6, 1919, and February 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 16 cases, 192 gallons, and 108 gallons of olive oil, consigned by A. Dimino, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Bangor, and Allentown, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 27, 1919, and February 5, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article in the 2 shipments on January 27, 1919, was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Olive Oil Extra Pure of Termini-Imerese